

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1899.

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DATLY, per Month	80	.5
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SUNDAY, per Year	18	0
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BAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month		7
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THE SUE, New York (City	۴.

Pants-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Ejosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines,

If our friends soho favor us with manusc publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Anti-Expansion a Dead Issue.

Anti-expansion of the extreme type has been thoroughly discredited by the grotesque antics of Atkinsonians and Laughlinites and is a dead duck. Not that it ever

Anti-expansion of the more moderate type, as represented by men like Mr. BRYAN, who did not make the mistake of opposing the ratification of the peace treaty, or the war of the United States against the rebels, is practically dead, too.

American sovereignty over the Philippines has not been maintained for the purpose of giving it up. The American occupation will be permanent. The conquest begun by Dewey will not be thrown away The more rational anti-imperialists like Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS see that the continuance of American power in the Philippines is inevitable.

Talking anti-expansion is butting against popular feeling. After expansion has been accomplished the Democratic party cannot prevent it.

A Happy Rellef.

PARKHURST took pains to send out a prepared statement about the Mazet investigation on the eve of his departure for Europe. It shows that he is simply a would-be dabbier in politics and that he has no interest in any moral reform of New York except so far as its political consequences are concerned, and they contribute to his own notoriety.

It is a document which reveals in its every line the overweaning vanity of the man. He will have nothing to do with the job of investigation unless he can boss it and play it for all it is worth in the interest of the personal notoriety for which he has a consuming greed suggestive of a disordered moral nature.

Of course his pretence that he has kept from this investigation because the Mazet Committee is "rather a Plattish committee" is a mere subterfuge. It is no more "Plattish" than was the Lexow Committee; no more partisan, no more "machine. No legislative investigation of municipal corruption in New York would be possible unless it was ordered by a Republican Legislature, for it is absurd to suppose that a Democratic Legislature would set out to expose the rottenness of Democratic municipal government in New York.

It is fortunate, however, that the Mazet investigation is going on without having to endure the blight which the sinister reputation of the vain and disordered Pank-HUBST would put upon it. He is an evil spirit, a malignant influence; yet nominally, strange to say, he is a Christian minister.

A Needed Currency Reform.

Some of the newspapers are discussing a plan of currency reform put forth as that which has been adopted by the Caucus Committee of the House of Representatives at its recent meeting at Atlantic City, and which is to be submitted to the Senate Finance Committee for consideration in the course of next month. The outline of the plan, as reported, is this:

The redemption of all obligations of the Govern-

Greenbacks, when once redeemed for gold, to be reissued only for gold. Permitting National banks to issue notes to the par value of their Government bonds deposited in the Treasury, instead of 90 per cent, as at present.

capital of national banks

to be \$25,000, instead of \$50,000, as at present. It will be observed that the proposition upon which the so-called currency reformers were insisting so vehemently, a year ago-namely, the retirement and cancellation of the Government notes and the substitution for them of bank notes secured only by bank assets-finds no place in the scheme here presented. The only concession made to the banks is, that they are to be allowed to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them as security, instead of the 90 per cent, to which they are now restricted, and that the limit of the smallest capitals with which they may be established is to be reduced from \$50,000 to \$25,000. The declaration that all obligations of the Government shall be redeemed in gold, only confirms what is already a settled practice, and one which new legislation would be required to change. The silver dollars now in existence are all equal in value to gold dollars and no more of them can be coined, except the small amount needed to use up the silver bullion on hand purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. The provision that greenbacks once redeemed in gold shall be reissued only for gold embodies a suggestion made by THE SUN more than four years ago, and which it has since fre

quently recommended to Congress.

In one important respect, however, the reported scheme is defective, and needs amendment. It provides, as has been said, that greenbacks once redeemed in gold shall be reissued only for gold, but it falls to make the issue of notes compulsory when gold is presented and the notes are feature of the combat." We will give three demanded for it. The necessity for such a mandate to the Treasury Department is demonstrated by the present practice in regard to the gold certificates "authorized and directed "by the act of June 27, 1882. The issue of these certificates having been "suspended" temporarily in 1895, as the act requires, the present Secretary of the Treasury declines to resume it, under the plea that it would facilitate the hoarding of gold in times of panic. The consequence is that, for lack of sufficient paper money to meet the growing demand of the country for currency, gold coin itself has to be employed, to the great inconvenience of many of our citizens. A simple enactment, "requiring" as well as directing, the Treasury to issue Government notes, without limit, against receipts of gold coin, would meet the emergency. It would give to our currency all the elasticity it needs, and one much preferable to that proposed to be obtained by the issue of bank notes. If, too, the example of Great Britain should be followed. and the Treasury be required, like the Bank of England, to purchase with notes gold turning toward the Americans was better day's order of Gen. BROOKE allows the

bullion at its coining value, it would be another step forward. For export purposes, which are the only purposes for which gold is likely to be withdrawn from the Treasury, gold bullion is more desirable than gold coin, and the coining of it before depositing it is unnecessary.

A pamphlet just issued by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention argues in advance against any increase whatever of the Government paper currency, on the ground that "the mere announcement that the United States contemplated such a step, independently of the mount or the guarantee for the paper, would do much to counteract throughout the world the effect of the declaration for the gold standard, and would tend to reduce this country to the unfortunate position of Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Chile, where the constant fear of increased paper issues keeps exchange fluctuating in the wildest manner, and gives to commercial transactions the most speculative character." This is very midsummer madness, and shows the crazy state of mind into which the Indianapolis currency reformers have fallen. To compare our Government notes secured by a deposit of gold of their face value with the unsecured and unlimited issues of bankrupt South American States, is as silly as it is unpatriotic. Surely, if the Bank of England can keep its notes secured by gold at par under all conditions and never impair the gold standard, this great nation can do as much.

An Outrage of the War. With the fading out of the marks of war

the public mind will in its fairness turn more attentively to the circumstance that the honors which by universal custom follow victory have been denied to our Atlantic navy. Not a seaman in the service of the United States on the central field of operations, around Cuba, has received a word of praise or a badge of honor at the hands of his Government, with the exception of Commodore Higginson, who, to his manly mortification, chanced to be singled out from his fellow officers. We will not name all the men in this gallant company whom the irony of fortune has so slighted. But a war has passed in which the victory of our arms at sea startled the world, and those to win special glory in it along the shores of the United States, from the humblest subordinate even to the faithful and sleepiess commander of the fleet, whose mastery of its operations was on the high plane of its brilliant success, Rear Admiral Sampson, are unthanked.

And how does it happen that this can be

said to the national shame? Because Rear Admiral SCHLEY and his friends, demanding greater promotion for SCHLEY, backed by the Maryland Senators and by all who saw in SCHLEY an anti-Administration issue, defeated the list of promotions recommended to the Senate by the President. Below SCHLEY there must have been many officers burning with in dignation at the thought that he, in spite of his accidental prominence at Santiago, should have been promoted at all; but the only opposition to the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, the only barrier to the distribution to the navy of the rewards so justly due, the only complaint, was in the name of SCHLEY.

THE SUN will not here repeat the story of

Schley's incompetence as a commander. No sane impartiality can read the record found in the Secretary of the Navy's communications to the Senate, with SCHLEY's own most peculiar defence coupled to them, without concluding that for SCHLEY'S action at Cienfuegos he deserved to have his command taken from him; that for his childish and insubordinate management of his squadron on the way to Santiago, if, as might well have happened. CERVERA had left earlier, Schley would have deserved to he shot: or that for his individual action at Santiago, as distinguished from that of the Brooklyn's sterling men behind the guns, he deserved degradation rather than advancement. Because SCHLEY was present at Santiago as the ranking officer within nshot, the Administration inclined to praise than blame in the moment of triumph, decided to overlook the sum of his deserts and to recommend him for promotion next to the commander of the victorious fleet, Sampson. There was no sound of dissent; but if it had not been plain that the precipitation of a "Schley issue" upon the angry sea of politics would have inevitably defeated the peace treaty and have brought victory to naught, the harsh but even voice of discipline would have made itself heard. We will not dwell upon the fact that SCHLEY alone of all officers in the war is, and with lamentable justice, charged on the official records with "reprehensible conduct." But we will recur again to SCHLEY's one original order of importance given at Santiago, namely that resulting in the Brooklyn's loop, not

fresh light lately shed on it. The first report of that remarkable circle was published immediately after its occurrence by many newspapers, saying that the Brooklyn had been turned to avoid being rammed by a threatening Spaniard. There was a widespread story that when SCHLEY. stepping aboard one of the battleships, was asked to explain it, he likewise said that he had been afraid of being rammed. Then, however, came Schley's amazing statement, made to parry the censure visited upon him from and through Secretary Long, that the loop was to avoid blanketing the other American ships. Upon this there

for analysis of its merits, but to let the

pitiable truth about SCHLEY be seen in the

has come, as we have said, fresh light. SCHLEY'S address to the Senate regard ing the turn of the Brooklyn was not on the level of ordinary argument. He actually called the act by which, as he said he kept his ship from interfering with the rest of the fleet, "the crucial and decisive sentences from his explanation in order to compare it in its deliberate elaboration

with certain facts that will follow: "If the advantage gained by the Brooklyn's turn outward to permit the concentrated fire of our squadron upon the enemy without interruption had been surrendered and a turn made inward, that would have interfered with this fire so imperatively necessary at this fatal moment, the result might have been quite different.

"As the results following from it were so brilliant ly successful, I did not imagine that it could need any explanation.

Viewing the situation from my position on the platform built around the conning tower, there was no question in my mind that the results of the barsle vere aided largely by this manusuvre of the Brooklyn at that decisive moment.

So the battle was won because SCHLEY did not steer the Brooklyn into interference with her consorts! She had the weather gauge of all. The Spaniards' course had long been set. But the "crucial feature of the combat" was SCHLEY's keeping out of the line of the American fire! As well might be have claimed glory because be had not signalled to the American fleet to 'cease firing." Of course the pretence that

as a measure of war than turning away from them is grotesque in its absurdity. SCHLEY'S argument bewilders the intelligence. But let us look at what really happened.

When it was announced recently by the

Century that its issue of this month would contain the "Story of the Captains," or a description of the battle of Santiago by the commanders of the ships engaged in it. all interested in its history awaited the appearance of the magazine with intense interest. Capt. Cook, of the Brooklyn, would be heard for the first time. So also Capt. PHILIP, of the Texas, the ship which THE SUN in its discussion of the event had said SCHLEY's manœuvre caused to reverse her engines. Since the publication of the Century article THE SUN has waited to see whether the ogical deduction from the stories of Capt. Cook and Capt. PHILIP would be made by the Schley press in justice to the officer over whose fair fame they have attempted o drag Schler's, that is, Sampson, and, also, in justice to SCHLEY himself. Nothing of this sort has appeared, however, so we will let Cook's account of the alleged 'crucial feature of the combat" tell its own

"Within five minutes from the discovery we opened fre on the leading ship with our port battery, as we enemy turned to the westward, close in to the land The Brooklyn was turning rapidly with port belm, and continued to fire, firing all the time with the port battery and following round until the starboard battery was brought into action."

Of course, if SCHLEY turned to starboard to avoid blanketing our other ships, it folows in reason that he faced being blanketed himself. But since the Brooklyn was never forced to stop firing there was no blanketing, and that was because, first, the Brooklyn was far enough to the west of all her consorts but one to turn straight for them, and right in their tracks, without interfering with them, and, secondly, be cause the nearest ship to her, the Texas, reversed both engines full speed to avoid a collision, as appears from the story of Capt PHILIP.

In its first comment upon the battle of Santiago, THE SUN put forward, upon information that it deemed worthy of conideration, the report of a conversation said to have occurred at the time of this manouvre between SCHLEY and the Brookyn's navigator, Lieut. Hopgson. It pubished it then as a report to be denied if not true. We now withdraw all qualification of that nature and reproduce it as a fact which knowledge acquired since its first appearance puts beyond question:

"SCHLEY-Hard a-port. "Honoson-You mean starboard?" SCHLEY-No. I don't. We are near enough to

hem (the Spaniards) already. 'Hoposon-But we will cut down the Texas "SCHLEY-Damn the Texas! Let her look out for

The officer who to the Senate and to thousands of his applauding countrymen described himself as so zealous for the welfare of the other American ships that ne took his own out of the way to avoid interfering with their fire, as a matter of fact turned her to avoid going nearer the enemy; and so intent was he on that that when warned that his course might sink the American vessel heading the order of pursuit, the Texas, he replied: "Damn the Texas! Let her look out for herself!"

This follows: In the battle of Santiago all Schley's personal contribution to its management was a retiring manœuvre that involved the possibility of sinking the Brooklyn and Texas by a collision, inercased his own distance from the enemy for a reason which he concealed, and brought the ship leading in the pursuit of the Spanlards to a standstill. Since the battle SCHLEY has deceived the Schate and the American public, saying the thing

which was not so. The case of SCHLEY must fill the American people with mortification as well as anger. A high officer in their service when taken out of the light that streams from a great victory upon all under its rays is seen to be utterly disqualified for command, the ource of the most bitterly cruel wrong upon a brother officer and robbery of the honors belonging to him, and a distorter

We merely state things as they are, and the reputation of our navy and justice to all demand that they should be so stated. The United States Navy must not be known to the world by the seamanship of Rear Admiral Schley. The men who wear our navy's uniform, from whom the quality of personal honor is exacted by an unbending standard, cannot be made one with the officer of whom we have told here the miserable story.

It was in a spirit of simple fairness that THE SUN some time ago pointed out to Rear Admiral SCHLEY, as the recipient of official censure, not to mention public honors of which that censure showed him to be undeserving, that his duty to his brothers-in-arms and to himself required him to demand a Court of Inquiry. It will now be clear to all that such a Court of Inquiry will never be demanded.

The Payment of the Cubans.

The President's decision to accept as satisfactory the delivery of Cuban arms and equipments, either to Civil Governors or to Alcaldes of municipalities, puts an end to a grave source of controv rsy. Some soldiers may prefer keeping their arms to appearing for their \$75 in cash; but that will not violate the orders, and in any event disbandment will be secured. The Santiago troops who decided not to accept our money have already disbanded, and the same is true of the forces of Col. ACEA, in Pinar del Rio province.

Gen. BROOKE's order No. 53, dated May 9, appointed as distributing commissioners for the Fourth Corps, Lieut.-Col. RAFFERTY, Second Cavairy, with Gen. CARRILLO and Col. LEIVA of the Cuban Army; for the Fifth Corps, Col. RANDALL, Eighth Infantry, with Gens. Rojos and Nodarse; for the Sixth, Lieut.-Col. BISBEE, First Infantry, with Gens. LORENTE and SOBRADO. Although the Cuban officers thus outnum. bered ours, all on one ground or another have declined to serve, leaving the Americans alone to act; but the rolls come, of course, from Cuban sources. The order proceeded to say that, before signing these rolls and receiving his pay the soldier should give up his arms and equipments, which would "be taken, under guard, to the nearest station occupied by the United States troops, where they will be stored until they can be transported to Havana or Santiago, where they will be kept in the arsenal as souvenirs and cared for by armorers selected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army," that

is, Gen. GOMEZ. It is clear, therefore, that the spirit of this original order, founded on the agreements of Gens. BROOKE and GOMEZ, has been approved by the President. Satur-

the Alcaldes of the places where the soldiers reside or are paid, and provides for their temporary storage and ultimate transmission to Havana or Santiago for preservation there in Cuban arsenals, as already noted, while, if 500 arms are stored in one place, a Cuban veteran is to be employed and paid as armorer.

The ground of the President's decision presumably is that, with the civil authorities directly subject to our military officers, the latter have that virtual control of the surrendered arms which the War Department held to be essential. That Gen. Gomez, on whom the responsibility of choosing armorers was placed by the order of May 9, would select suitable persons, was never made a matter of doubt. The arrangement finally reached should remove a source of irritation, and those Cuban soldiers who. as a matter of sentiment, have refused. or may refuse, to receive pay from our country, can perhaps count on getting it hereafter when civil government is established in Cuba, and when all the dues of the patriot soldiers are revised and adjusted. Our offering of \$3,000,000 is one of temporary aid, and does not discriminate even as to length of service, a uniform sum of \$75 going to each soldier 'in service on or before July 17, 1898,' just as the Scriptural precedent of "to every man a penny" applied even to those who came in at the eleventh hour.

City Licenses.

The deadlock over licenses in the Municipal Assembly was protracted for fifteen months, but it has been terminated by the adoption and approval by the Mayor of a new license ordinance, establishing a schedule for newsstands, peddlers, express wagons, hackmen, ticket speculators, billiard tables, soda water stands, bowling alleys and electric carriages.

Approximately there are 35,000 persons 'licensed" to pursue certain vocations in or on the streets of New York. During the first three months of 1899 the gross revenues from such licenses were \$26,996, of which sum \$3,129 was collected in Brooklyn and \$448 in Queens. Of the total sum, \$13,213 was directly paid into the city treasury and \$5,499 was disbursed for salaries and contingencies in the Bureau of Licenses.

Small as is this item of public revenue after the withdrawal of a portion of it for the Sinking Fund and the payment of salaries, it is a question whether it is not entirely offset by the expenses incurred in the enforcement of the details of the schedule as provided. Nearly 10 per cent. of all arrests made in New York city are for violations of "ordinances" of various kinds established by the Municipal Assembly. Of 24,000 persons arrested in Manhattan and the Bronx during the last quarter of 1898, 1,800 gave their occupations as peddlers, venders, or fruit or flower dealers. The regulations prescribed in the case of some of the icensees are almost impracticable of observance. The latitude of action afforded police officers in the enforcement of such regulations, precludes any uniformity, so that there is complaint, on the one hand that the police are indifferent or neglectful of the rights of pedestrians and resident storekeepers, while on the other hand claims of discrimination and oppression are made by the licensed persons, many of whom have organized themselves

into Mutual Protective Leagues, so-called. The police expenses are largely increased by reason of these licenses. The business of the minor courts is much choked in disposing of the questions arising on account of them, and considerable hardship is imposed without visibly adequate return on many thousands of licensees who, in ad dition to the money which they contribute, are put to the expense of buying badges The ordinary "peddler," or the itinerant city peddler of shoe laces, matches and other articles of merchandise, pays \$2 a year for a privilege which the Municipal Assembly grants him, but on one block thoroughfare he his work without molestation; on the next block he may be taken into custody as a trespasser, under the charge of having remained longer than a certain number of

minutes at one point. Undoubtedly some comprehensive sys tem of licenses is needful, but the present system, as preserved in the new ordinance, is evidently too far from perfect.

The Rebuilding of Khartoum. One of the great cities of Africa, laid in

ruins by the Khalifa ABDULLAH in 1886, is being rebuilt as fast as hundreds of artisans can advance the work. Before the Mahdist revolt, all the commercial exchanges of Europe and Egypt with the regions of the upper Nile took place in this city. It was the centre from which military expeditions issued and the starting point of commercial and scientific parties bound for Central Africa. It is doubtful if the Mahdi would have destroyed Khartoum, for its site, on the Blue Nile, is a far better situation for a large city than that of Omdurman, a few miles to the west, on the White Nile. MOHAMMED ALI had chosen wisely when he said Khartoum was the most favorable position for the capital of his vast possessions in the Soudan, and ten years after he built his barracks and arsenal Khartoum was the first city in the Nile basin south of Cairo.

The weakest and most pitiful reasons dictated the destruction of Khartoum, with its strong stone buildings, forts and walls. The Khalifa ABDULLAH was jealous of the deceased Mahdi's family, who were very popular and used the relationship that had lifted them out of obscurity to advance their private fortunes. They had established themselves in the best houses and gardens of Khartoum and led lives of ease and luxury. In August, 1886, ABDULLAH de clared that he could not properly supervise the lives and actions of the inhabitants of Khartoum and ordered the evacuation of the city within three days. On the fourth day the destruction of the city began, and the only buildings spared were the palace. the mission house and the arsenal, in which, throughout the rule of the Khalifa, munitions of war were constantly making All the rest of the once thriving and populous metropolis of the Soudan became heaps of mud ruins. Even the defences of the place were destroyed, perhaps because for nearly two years they had helped Gordon and the Egyptians to hold out against the assaults of overwhelming numbers, so that Khartoum was not captured until traitors within betrayed the city to the Mahdi.

Khartoum is again to be the capital of the Soudan. The foundation walls of the Mohammedan University, for whose support the philanthropists of Great Britain have made ample provision, are already completed. The site of the railroad station where trains from Cairo will leave their passengers has been selected, and plans

arms to be turned over to the Governors or have been approved for the large hotel to be erected near the station. Thousands of cartloads of rubbish are being removed. A new street plan to replace the narrow thoroughfares in which Arab, Greek, Egyptian and Indian merchants were wont to mingle will be carried into effect, giving the city commodious streets. The palace is to be repaired and other Government buildings will be reared around it. The city is to cover more ground than formerly and the greatest innovation will be the removal of the best part of the residence quarter to the hills that are shown on all good maps of Khartoum, south of the old city. It is probable also that some of the business streets will occupy the slopes of these hills, which offer, it is asserted, the most salubrious situation in the upper Nile Valley. Another advantage will be the railroad, caravan, and foot passenger bridge across the Blue Nile. For the first time the land commerce with Egypt and the caravan trade with Abyssinia, Kassala, and the Red Sea may enter and leave the city without the inconvenience of ferriage over the river.

> of Khartoum, has invited the chiefs of the surrounding tribes to settle in the neighborhood. Fertile lands will be assigned to those who embrace the opportunity. It is desired to make the surrounding region the centre of a dense population that will supply all the food required by a large city. Every effort is made to encourage the tribes, from the Atbara River to Khartoum, to return to the fertile lands on both banks of the Nile they had abandoned. They have been told that they may reconstruct the irrigation ditches, over 3,000 in number, from the Nile to their fields which were in use before the Mahdist revolt, and as many more as they require. Scarcely a hundred of them are now in operation.

The Governor-General, Lord KITCHENER

The Eastern Soudan has been rescued from the darkness and terrorism of a fanatical régime. The blessings and opportunities of civilization are within its grasp, and the aim of its new rulers is to secure an enduring welfare. In the next quarter of a century we may expert the Soudan to attain a degree of development commensurate with its resources and the character of its inhabitants.

The Campaign in the Philippines.

The recent despatch of Gen. OTIS suggests that the work which he had planned for the interval before the rainy season is substantially accomplished. This is indicated not only by his summary of the places which the army is holding in Bulacan and by his statement that MACARTHUR. who is still at San Fernando, is to occupy points "south and westward," but particularly by his mention that Lawron had come down the Rio Grande from San Isidro to Arayat, and was soon to reach Santa Ana and Candaba.

It appears, therefore, that San Isidro has marked the northernmost limit of the campaign. San Miguel, which we still hold in the interior, is far south of San Isidro, as also is San Fernando. The enemy, however, is still found west of the latter point, and at Santa Rita a skirmish has just taken place. Reviewing the campaign it is seen to have been vigorous and successful. It was marked by the pressing anxiety of AGUINALDO not to imperil his line of retreat; and, accordingly, Lawron, on reaching San Isidro, instead of being in the rear of the insurgent force formerly at San Fernando, as he had hoped, found that this force had withdrawn in such a direction that there was no possibility of surrounding it. He came down the Rio Grande from San Isidro, joining Kobbé at Arayat, according to the programme, but his march was undisputed. The patient waiting of MACARTHUR at San Fernando had not enticed the enemy to wait also in his front, or even to fall back to Arayat, where we might have come in upon him from all sides.

But the campaign in demonstrating the weakness of the insurgent cause has denoralized it, and has opened the way for the peace negotiations now pending. Meanwhile our army has been placed in strong positions, and the volunteers will very soon egin to come home.

Cripple Creek does things in a large way. It proposes to have as speakers at its Fourth of July festivities the Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies and the Boy Orator of the Platte. This is a combination and a storm, indeed, unnatched and unmatchable

The Atlanta Constitution records with the proper amount of pride the fact that "the Populists in Georgia and Alabama have, with few exceptions, returned to the Democratic party. What else could they do? In 1806 the Democrats walked off with the Populist platform. and they have shown no disposition to return it. The Populists have had to go after it.

Senator PETTIGREW expresses regret that he is not now a member of the Republican party so that he could show his deep hatred for it by leaving.

— Misscapolis Tribuss.

The only way PETTIGEEW could hurt the Republican party would be by coming back to it.

Surrounded by congenial fellow thinkers Ika Gen. JAMES B. WEAVER. GOVERNOY POYNTER. and former Governor SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Col. BRYAN made a speech at the banquet of the Peter Cooper Populist Club of Omaha. talked the lights out, and the meeting had to end. The Colonel's eloquence seems to be

I hope it will be demonstrated that we are not feelish enough to hand our leadership over to those who will accept it only to betray us when the time of accomplishment is at hand.—George Fred Williams.

There will be no handing over if Mr. Wit-LIAMS can help it. In his own State the Democratic party is neatly arranged, small and select. and steam heated by Mr. WILLIAMS himself. A poor thing, sir, but his own, and h propose to have it interfered with. He relies implicitly upon his leadership and would save Massachusetts Democrats from any other.

The East is offere. - Los Angeles Times

This is the wicious pride of youth. There is scheme on foot to found a colony in California for the purpose of introducing into that as yet happy region the Hon. ALADDIN ATKINSON and his oven. Los Angeles needs to see what the East has had to stand.

If every collegian were compelled to cultivate a bed of lettues once or twice a week, instead of spending all his energies in the brotal rush of football, he would be the better for it.—Florida Pines-Union.

But would the salad?

Lace the Fisherman. From the Winchester Times. Fish are biting—that is, if you have put a worm on rour hook-so says Lace Hoots.

Harper's for June opens with an interesting secount by Lieut. Bertholf of the revenue service of the rescue of the whalers at Point Barrow by the Bear in the winter of 1897-98. There are articles on the century's progress in medicine by Dr. H. S. Williams and on Korean inventions by Mr. H. B. Hulbert. Senator Lodge continues the story of the war with Spain, and there are installments of the other serial tales, three or four short stories and half a dozen pieces of verse.

SENATOR CLARK AND MARCUS DALY. Eli Perkins Says There Will Be Fun in

ANACONDA, May 18 .- There is fun brewing over here in Montana. Yesterday I had the leasure of riding on the Northern Pacific from Butte to Anaconda with Marcus Daly, Marcus and Senator Clark are neighbors in Anacondr They are both Democrats, and both rich and owerful lions, but each wants the other to be a lamb. One must be swallowed before peace

The newly elected Senator, Clark, is a fiftyillionaire, while Mr. Daly is a twenty-millionaire. Mr. Daly said: "Clark is a nice man, hasn't got a seat in the Senate yet. Then Mr. Daly looked out of the window at the great cherubim of smoke that hovered over the Anaconda copper smelters. "May be, continued Marcus, "it may turn out a second Pomerov-Grimes case such as they had in Kansas. That would be sad." Montana, with its thousands of miners, is

Democratic, so when Daly and Clark pulled the Democratic Senators apart some Republicans had to be won over. They were sound Repubicans and were sween to stand for the tariff on fontana wool, and it took a good deal of influence to get them to vote for Mr. Clark. Then when the Republicans were being influenced by large sums of money some Democrats became weak and wanted to be influenced, too.
A hundred thousand dollars changed hands,
but no one seems to have any affidavits yet to

show who got it.

At Big Timber the Republicans burned their
Republican Senator, W. W. Bensley, in effigy
and painted "bribe taker" on his forehead and
"traitor to his party" on his trousers.

Mr. Beasley was displeased at this, and now

"traitor to his party" on his foreneed and
"traitor to his party" on his trousers.

Mr. Beasley was displeased at this, and now
some of his townsmen are indicted and are to
be tried for libel and letters and affidavits are
figing in the wind. Butte has become a babel
of discussion and Anaconda is all torn up. Men
run out from the roulette tables and scream
against treason and bribery in the street. Even
the drums of the Salvation Army have been
silenced by the babelonian shricks of Danes.
Swedes, Cornishmen and Irish for and against
bribery and corruption.

Marous Daly is silent himself, but admits
that "if men soid out for money more money
will make them tell the truth."

Mr. Daly is a kind-hearted man who came up
from a miner's dinner pail, and the boys all
like him, while Mr. Clark is much respected as
a great scholastic man. He kept a country
store, and, once, when the whole country was
covered with snow and a long blockade had
atopped the railroads, he bought up all the
baking powder in Butte and Anaconda. If
became scarce. Miners traded gold dust for
baking powder and Clark made \$40,000.

With this he went to Bosten and heard some
mins brokers talking about a rich copper mine
in Arizona which could be had for \$50,000.
Clark started for Arizona, had every foot of the
mine assayed, found it fifty times as rich as
Boston thought it to be and bought it on the
shot. These Arizona copper mines are worth
\$40,000,000 now.

The difference between between Mr. Daly and
Mr. Clark occurred this way.
A poor miner in Anaconda owned a water
right. Water rights are valuable in smelting
copper and silver. The miner wanted to sell
it and called on Mr. Daly, who really peeded it.
"I don't think I want it," said Mr. Daly,
"but I'll accommodate you if you let it go
cheap enough."

Well, \$1,100," said the miner. "How will
that do?".

heap enough." Well, \$1,000," said the miner. "How will

"Well, \$1,000," said the miner. "How will that do?"
Too much," said Mr. Daly, who as a sportsman was doing a little "bluffing." "Come and see me later."
The next day the miner saw Mr. Clark, who, knowing how valuable the water right was to Daly, asked him the price. When he found it was a thousand dollars he handed the man a check and smiled to himself as he lit a cigar and thought of Brother Daly.

A month after this Mr. Clark said to Mr. Daly, "Marcus, you ought to have that Higgins water right. You need it."
I'll have it soon," said Daly. "I'm dealing

have it soon," said Daly. "I'm dealing ith Higgins now." Said Day. I'm dealing ith Higgins now." But I have it, "said Clark. "The man was oor and wanted a thousand and I took it." What, you got it." exclaimed Daly, "and ou!! sell it to me." "I see you need it more than I." "And for how much?" "Oh, \$150,000."

Mr. Daly drew a long breath, but paid the \$150,000 for the water right.

This estranged the two millionaires.

Elt Perkins.

The Abuse of Bronx Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I most heartily join "A Lover of the Bronx" in protesting against the erection and maintenance of a merry-go-round in Bronx Park. It seems ndeed, beyond belief that such an invasion of the beauty and the peace of that blessed place could be sanctioned by the Park Commission ers. To permit a merry-go-round anywhere within Bronx Park would be a desecration: to permit one within sight and sound of the hemock grove would be an assault upon nature an insult to the Creator.

Assuredly permission to operate a merry-go round in Bronx Park must have been granted inadvertently, without deliberation, consideration of the eternal fitness of things. Now that the attention of those gentlemen who hold our park lands in trust has been called to the matter, they should speedily revoke the license. In wrongdoing there can be no vested rights. It is wrong to degrade Bronx Park to the level of Coney Island's Bowery. There are may be altogether in accord with the surroundings. I have no objection to the merry-goround per se as a means of amusement for children, or even for adults, if there be adults so childishly inclined; but any amusement device of this kind is inappropriate in Bronx Park. It would be no more sheeking desecration to permits hurdy-gurdy in Trinity church-yard, a shoot-the-chute on the slopes of Riverside Drive, to paint flaring agrertisements on Grant's Tomb, or to license a circus to play in a cemetary. may be altogether in accord with the surround-

Grant's Tomb, or to license a circus to play in a cemetary.

Let the children have their merry-go-rounds, wherever proper; but teach them not to bring their jumping jacks and drums to church. Popularize, yet at the same time preserve, the Bronx Park. Save it and keep inviolate its wild and rugged grandeur, its natural glory, its solemn quiet, to the end that therein the children and the women and the men of New York, leaving for the mement their "city estimates of great and small, wise and foolish," may find and possess an undeflied source of inspiration of the good that is and of aspiration for the better that is to be.

May 22, 1899.

Advice to Stammerers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, Dugald Bannatyne, may be effectually cured of stammering if he will observe some simple rules.

The affliction is caused partly by nervous ness, partly by a desire to talk too rapidly. and results from a spasmodic action diaphragm, the glottle and the organs of articulation, which become "tied up in a knot." to use a descriptive phrase. Let him remember that articulation is performed by tongue and teeth, not by the throat muscles or by the larynx. Singers do not stammer; the worst stutterer I ever heard could sing and pronounce without hesitation. Why? Simply because in order to sing one must breathe deeply, taking full breaths before every phrase, the tone resting on the breath and relieving the throat from strain or tightening.

Now for the rules: First, let the patient cultivate muscular relaxation and never hold himself rigid when speaking; second, let him invariably inhale deeply before speaking; third, let him at first practice speaking rhythmically or in cadence, i.e., throwing stress upon every accented syllable, thus:

"My hope is in the ever-last-ing."

"Nose but the brave de-serve the fair:" fourth, let him use the following syllables at his ordinary speaking pitch: Da. me. ni. no, tu, la, be, da. giving the vowels the broad Italian values and getting the consonants well forward at the the of the tongue and at the teeth. Faithfully followed, the foregoing will surely and quickly effect a permanent cure.

FREDERIC REDDALL. stutterer I ever heard could sing and pro

BROOKLYN, May 22. Not the Editor of the Fest-Zeitung.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the item "More German-Americanism," in to-day's Sun, I wish to state that I am not the editor of the Fest Zeitung of the Kriegerbund, had no connection whatsoever with the publication, and never saw it or heard of it before it had been printed and distributed.

NEW YORK, May 23. GEORGE V. SKAL.

Dewey Avenue.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NIP : Besides th ove we all bear for Admiral Dewey, I would suggest something more solid and permanent than feasting exhibitions, parades, &c., to show our feeling of honor and respect for the distinguished Admiral when he honors our city with his presence. In the Boventh avenue boulevard (above 110th street) we have a magnificent thoroughfare with a very prosaic name. To call it "Admiral Dewey avenue" would be to confer everlasting bonor upon it as well as upon the name of the brave man it would bear. Sixth at enue was happily named Lenox avenue, and there is no good reason why the fine thoroughfare west of it should continue to bear the name of a thoroughfare which for a mile or two from its be ginning is decidedly unpleasant to think of

F. Q. Ballin

SWISS PRAISE OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Admiration Excited by Their Courage and Discipline in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn received to-day through Secretary of State Hay a letter from United States Consul-General Dubois at St. Gall, Switzerland, who reports a recent conversation with Swiss merchants regarding the Philipoines. The Swiss merchants referred to have pines. The Swiss merchants to the Philippines, and speak flatteringly of trade conditions and of the valor and discipline of the American troops in the islands. The letter is as follows:

"I recently took occasion to ask some Swiss merchants for information regarding the condition of business affairs at Manila and Holio, where they have large commercial interests, it will be gratifying to the department to learn that in every instance the most cheerful views were expressed and real satisfaction shown at the present condition of trade. As one gentleman expressed it, our trade conditions being good in times of war we have every reason to look forward to an ern of great prosperity when peace in the Philippines is firmly established. One of these merchants quoted a part of a letter from his son, who wrote, in effect, that the discipline and bravery of the United States soldiers have wen the admiration of all toreigners. The coolness and splendid courage shown by them in going into battle is marvellous, and will not soon pass from the memory of the content of the colones. large commercial interests in the Philippines,

A Teacher Who Would be a Landscape Architect.

lous, and will not soon pass from the m of those who witnessed their surpassing

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A letter in to-day's paper (page 3, largely taken up with the question of woman suffrage), signed "Jno. V. Culyer," strikes a most sympathetic chord in me. I am at present a teacher, but even an Ahearn bill is not sufficient to make me feel like spending my life at it.

As I walked home from church this morning.

thinking what an unsatisfactory life that of a thuking what an unsatisfactory life that of a teacher is, with the quantity of correction work after school hours, the many studies and the perfection expected by our superintendents, special teachers, &c., a life in which there seems to be no individual freedom the chief hold the work has on me is my love of children and intercourse with them daily, I was trying to think what vocation would come hearer my ideal.

ideal. Some time ago I read an article in your paper about girls learning forestry in some Western State, I think Michigan, and as I reached my modest flat I came to the conclusion that land scape architecture or some like atudy was just what I would love to do. So when I came to Mr. Culyer's letter I felt most intensely interested, as if indeed it might be the turn in the tide of my affairs, for I am a bread-winner. However, I know of no opportunity open for women to take up this business, and write hoping that your correspondent may have some practical possibilities to present which would be most welcome news to ms. I am energetic, a constant student, a normal college graduate and a graduate of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University.

If there is any more information to be had on this subject I shall most anxiously await it. New York, May 21.

The Philippines and Their Religious Orders. To the Europe of The Sun-Sir: A few days ago read in some of the newspapers a cable despatch alleged to have come from Hong Kong stating that the religious orders in the Philippine Islands had protested to the Vatican against the cruelty and innumanity of the American troops.

In view of the fact that the friars and nums in those

slands have been under the protection of the United States troops, it is utterly abourd to believe that there was any truth in this statement. Were it not for American guns and American valor the priests riars and nuns would not be alive in the Philip pines at this date. It is notorious that the hostility of Aguinaldo and

his rebels was equally directed against the monastic rders and the Spaniards. The Catholic chaplains who have returned from the East have all expressed themselves in favor of American rule in the archipelago. The leaders of

the Catholic episcopacy, with one notable excep-

tion, believe that the preservation of Christianity in the Philippines and the safety of the Church are dependent upon American sovereignty. It is well known that the authorities at the Vatican are of this opinion also. It is simply shameful that alleged American newspapers should use this fraudulent cablegram to

attack our soldiers in the field and the Administration at Washington and to give aid and comfort to NEW YORK, May 23.

Criticism of Our Policemen by a Foreigner Who Must See Crooked.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir May a foreigner e allowed to make a few remarks with regard to your policemen? The conduct of these doughty champions of law and order has been somewhat surrising to me, more especially in view of the alleged policy of this country and the numerous privileges its citizens are supposed to enjoy. This may be the land of the free, but the experience afforded by exland of the free, but the experience afforded by ex-tensive travel in foreign countries forces me to the belief that in no civilized country on the face of the earth will the people submit to the smount of bully-ing and outrage at the hands of the minions of the law that they are subjected to here. What I wish to refer to particularly in this letter is the practice on the part of policemen of ill-treating those who may be so infortunate as to be arrested by them.

The other night I witnessed an arrest by a detec-tion of Sixth arenue.

The other night I witnessed an arrest by a detective on Sixth avenue.

The prisoner, a young man, was not offering the slightest resistance, and was willingly accompanying his captor. Every oncein a while the detective would land the poor follow a heavy blow on the face with his fist. This was witnessed by a score of citizens, without any one of them daring to make a protest. I have seen the same thing happen at least four times within the last three weeks. It does seem to me that your citizens must be made of putty; at any rate, they are certainly lacking in courage and sympathy, or they would not allow this thing to go on. It is indeed a sad state of affairs when a lot of low, ignorant near, who owe their appointment to the police force to mere avoirdupois, should be permitted to thus violate the law which they are paid to uphold.

New York, May 22.

Hoch! der Coghlan! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to that humorous (†) hybrid ballad which appeared in the columns of The Sun yesterday, allow me to inform you that yards of similar doggerel rubbish are ung at every conceivable German "fest" or Teu-

tonic sasemblage. The peculiar phase of humor presented in these nonsense rhymes" and the execrably poor tasts that the dissemination of such "rot" involves seem to appeal most strikingly to the German element in our midst. Uproarious applause greets these sallies at every mention, and the ridiculing of American public men, American ideas and American institutions is a pleasure performed by the stolid, generously proportioned aliens "from over the Rhine."

An unenviable light is thrown upon these Teuton "clubmen" by such eccentric manifestations of loyalty to their adopted fatherland, and the only thing genuinely American that is at all connected with them, or with which they appear most anxious to connect, is the good old American dollar that they industriously seek while on these shores of the Ablantic.

29 Broadwat, May 23. that the dissemination of such "rot" involves seen

antic. 29 Broadwat, May 23. A Story of Old Rome.

It was noon in home, high noon, and Nero had sent his emissaries forth to various parts of the city prepared to carry out his incendiary orders.

When he had seen the last one depart he adjourned to the lofty summit of his favorite tower, taking with him his Stradivarius and a numerous collection of cold bottles and hot birds, for at this time Nero

had resigned from the W. C. T. U., and was even op-posed to it in his mild way. At 3 o'clock, a andard time, the Emperor went out apon the barbican and cast his eagle eye around the horizon. Nothing save the blue hills beyond the Campagna marked the sky line, and the blue Italian firnament rested like a great are of flawless sapphire above the capital. A frown rested beneath the golden crown that the Emperor had put on, but he

said nothing to those about him After a short retirement for drinks be returned to the barbican and once more swent that eagle eye around the horizon. Faintly here and there arose little clouds of smoke, as if the Roman populace in their Lumble homes were beginning to prepare for their evening meal. But Nero knew what those lines of smoke meant, and he smiled with the seraphic aweetness that had for the past ten years been so

characteristic of his smiles. He retired from the barbican, and in a moment was again upon it, this time with his fiddle in his hand-his well beloved fiddle, the fiddle that Nere has made famous. Seating himself and beginning to tune the instrument, he called for his music, for Nero had never been able to learn to play without

"What shall I bring to you. Sire?" asked a waiting

"Umerer." replied Nero, as he rubbed his chin unctuously and closed his eye with's smile, "I guess There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night will be an appropriate selection." And Nero fiddled.

To Restore Negro Slavery.

From the Allanta Constitution. The money donated by the State for the public chools should be spent in policing the country districts. Stop these schools and let every fellow pay for his own education. The negro can only be im-proved under a reign of slavery.

SARGE PLUNERIN.